

Aliolani College Boys in Merchant of Venice



THE TRIAL SCENE.

Top row—Duke (understudy), Clerk (T. Cockett).

Middle row—Gratiano (A. Carter), Salerio (A. Richardson), Portia (W. Mett), Bassanio (En Pui).

Bottom Row—Shylock (F. Kalua), Antonio (A. Hoapili).

TIME

1 HOUR 5 MINUTES

Cost for Fuel

10 cents

With a gas stove in the kitchen the following was cooked for ten cents and cooked with a flavor that excels. For four persons—

Vegetable Soup
Five-pound Leg of Lamb
One Tin Stewed Corn
Mashed Potatoes
One Pan Biscuits
Custard Pudding

A nactual test made by a Honolulu lady.

Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd.

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Letters From the People

Honolulu, July 10, 1909.

Editor Advertiser: The writer has had several narrow escapes from severe injury, by slipping on mango and banana peels, which are daily in evidence on the sidewalks, notably in the Asiatic quarter.

I desire to call the attention of the Sheriff to Act No. 47, Session of 1909, and request that the law be put in motion. May I ask why the police department have not already acted in this matter?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

SAYS STUDENTS ARE HUNGRY.

Honolulu, T. H., July 10, 1909.

Editor Advertiser: I read in your paper the other day about a boy from the Boys' Industrial School writing to his father to take him out or he will die of starvation. This makes me write something about the Kamehameha Schools.

I am very glad we are having our vacation now because I can get plenty to eat at home while at school we don't get very much. In the morning we only get a little rice and enough milk to soak it down, some bread, a banana, and chocolate something like dish water. At noon we get some poi, some bread, and some hard roast beef; and in the evening we get some meat again, bread, and some tea with hardly any sugar in it, the color of dish water. We want to have plenty of sugar in our tea, but the matron tells us that the white boys do not eat too much sugar. Sometimes we tell the waiter to go and swipe some sugar, then we have bread soaked in sugar and water.

This may seem plenty to eat, but when you have to get up at 5 in the morning and go to bed at 9 at night, and work hard during all that time, it makes us feel very hungry at meal time. You see we get up at 5 in the morning, at 5:30 we salute the flag, at 6 we have breakfast, at 6:30 we go to morning work till about 8. At 8:30 some of the boys go to school while the rest go to the shops. After lunch those who worked in the morning go to the shops, and those who had shops, go to school. Quite a number of the boys have to go to work on the school farm to earn their scholarship. Sometimes before supper we go to drill for about an hour, and when supper time comes we feel very hungry after our good long day's work. At 7 p. m. we all go to study hour till 9 p. m. then we go to bed. A good many boys go to sleep during study hour because they are too tired to study. Some of them sleep on their desks, and the others sleep on the floor. Once in a while some of the boys run away after taps to the Chinese stores in town to get some pie.

Some of our older boys went and saw the Principal about giving us more to eat, and giving us less hours to work, but he told them that the school has no more money, and that we are not running the school. I heard that Mrs. Bishop left plenty of money for the Hawaiian boys and girls, and I wonder where all this money went to. The other day I saw some of our graduates this year working in the engine room at the school for \$1.00 a night of twelve hours, from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. I rather go and work on the plantations for \$1.50 a day than working all night for 8 cents an hour.

We have funny kind studies at Kamehameha. One teacher asked us "How many backs are there in England?" Nobody can get the answer. If we do not get our lessons the teacher makes us run around the school building till we get very tired. Sometimes he makes us drill all afternoon after school hour. If the boys get to be too bad, they are put in Third Honor, and we have to go and chop wood all day for the teachers. This is hard work.

Most of our teachers have an easy time. They go out on picnics on Monday, and when the summer vacation comes, they go back to the states. The new teachers who come here laugh at us when they see us eating poi. They think we are savages. I like the Kamehameha Schools all

right, but I think they ought to give us more to eat if they expect us to work hard all day. I wish some good rich man would give the Kamehameha Schools some more money so that they can give us enough to eat, and pay the boys more for working in school. I pray the public to help us, and I close by asking the Alumni boys to help us, too.

I am,
KAMEHAMEHA STUDENT.
(Anonymous.)

CONCRETE IN CLASSIC DAYS.

In describing the extent to which concrete was employed in the construction of many of their more important structures by the Romans, a writer states that in all of the work he had examined the marks of the wood forms are at all times discernible, and especially is this so in the corridor of the house of Augustus, on the Palatine, where the grain of the wood can be clearly seen. These walls are some twenty-four feet above the ground level, and though the construction of the forms seems to have been carelessly done, the result is none the less interesting. Here is a splendid opportunity to see concrete and to leisurely inspect it from every point of vantage. Above these concrete foundations rose the palace of Augustus, formed of those stupendous walls and vaults of brick which here as elsewhere in Rome, thrust their arches through the air with such poise and precision that they are to this day the admiration of every beholder and gave to the Romans their proud position among the master builders of the world. The structure of brick above these concrete walls has succumbed to the ravages of time and to the hand of the destroyer, but the concrete remains without a crack or a fracture that could be discovered by careful and frequent examination. Its adhesion is perfect, and that there has not been the slightest disintegration of even the outside surface is attested by the fact that the grain of the wood from the old forms may still be seen in the concrete, though its imprint was made over two thousand years ago.

Some recent excavations at the Arch of Titus have disclosed the fact that this structure rests entirely upon a monolithic base of concrete, approximately 45 feet long, 20 feet wide and 12 feet deep. This foundation was poured into wooden frames exactly as we should do it now, and when the concrete had set these wooden forms were removed. Directly in front of the ruins of the Temple of Julius is a large concrete base in which also the vertical marks of the wooden forms can be clearly seen. The excavations here do not permit a view of this entire structure, but enough appears to give a fair idea of its state of preservation, which is perfect. There is not a crack or fracture in it, and though located in a marshy part of the Forum, it shows no effect from the moisture to which it has been subjected for so many centuries.—Cement Age.

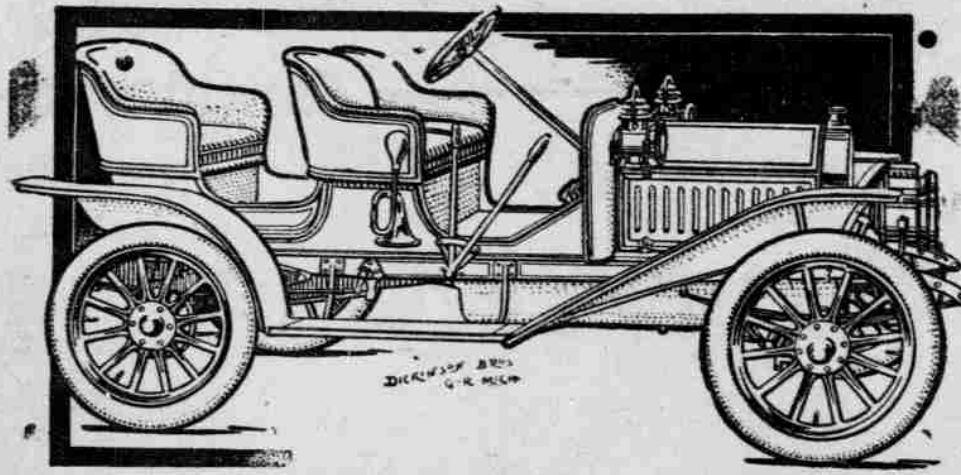
"Lincoln, Gladstone, Chopin and all the great ones who would have reached their hundredth year had they lived till 1909 lie decently entombed, each in the country to whose history he gave lustre," says Paul Herden, in the "Berlin Post." "Some rest amid pomp and splendor, others simply, but all decently—all except Haydn, whose body lies in the Esterhazy vault at Eisenstadt, while his head is in Vienna. Of course the story is not a new one, but the hundredth birthday of the composer recalls it. The head was stolen by a scientific ghoul named Peter, ten days after the burial. Peter had a collection of skulls, which he was compelled, however, to break up, and the Haydn skull went to one Rosenbaum, through whom it was conveyed, years later and by a circuitous route, to the Vienna Conservatory. Dr. Lueger, the Mayor of Vienna, showed great anger at a recent meeting when he referred to the body of the composer of Austria's national anthem lying in Hungary, but was consoled when the fact of the head's being in Vienna was mentioned."

"I understand that manager is paying fabulous salaries to his leading singers." "Not fabulous," replied the cynical press agent, "fictitious."—Washington Star.

"Your ocean trip was pretty nice, I s'pose?" "Oh, yes." "Saw icebergs and such things, eh?" "Yes; but I missed the billboards, I can tell you."—Washington Herald.

GREAT VICTORY FOR

BUICK



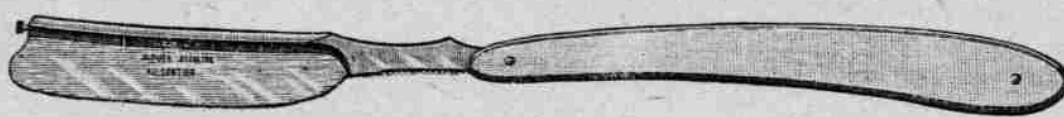
A Model 16 Buick, driven by Louis Chevrolet, won the Cobe cup, the major event of the "Western Vanderbilt" race over the 395.65 miles of the Crown Point-Lowell course on June 19, defeating the Vanderbilt cup winner, the Locomobile racer, driven by Robertson, a Knox, driven by Borque, and a Fiat, driven by Hearne.

Thousands of spectators applauded the wonderful victory of the medium-priced Buick over cars costing three times its price.

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